From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856. The public mind is still unsettled here between the hopes of peace and fears of a mere hollow truce. The British Cabinet are said to be but half inclined to the conditions named by Austria and admitted partially by Russin; but rumors intimate that Louis Napoleon is bent upon accepting peace at almost any price, until France is in a better state to presecute the war as she would like. Numerous reasons are advanced for this. In the first place, the French army has gained the highest laurels in the late campaigns; and thus, as far as glory alone is concerned, has nothing more brilliant to hope for in another onslaught; and according to the present understanding between the Allies no party except Turkey is to obtain any territorial acquisition by the war. Secondly, it is affirmed that the French people are so much dis-tressed by the dearness of food and the comparative depression of labor, that a revolution would be imminent if the present state of things con-tinued long. And thirdly, that the Empress being near her confinement, it is deemed politic by Napoleon and his advisers to be at peace with all the world on the occurrence of that event, in order that all the Courts of Europe may acknowledge the legitimacy of the heir to the Imperial throne and that of the new dynasty of France. There is, no doubt much truth in all these rumored facts, but what their weight may be respectively in the councils of peace and war is not so clearly ascertained The general impression now is, however, that France is more inclined for peace than England in the present juncture of affairs, although some few days ago a contrary notion prevailed in private London circles. The Queen's Speech in opening Parliament yesterday was more than usually bald and incommunicative, as if fearful of exciting hopes that could not be realized; and the speeches in both Houses were addressed more anxiously to the feeling of determination in the public mind than blandly and securely to the hopes of peace. The funds became more buoyant and of peace. The funds became more buoyant and rose at once some three per cent on the first news of peace negotiations being opened, but a cloudy atmosphere of general distrust has gradually spread over the feelings of this country, and the mency markets show more tendency to fall than rise while struggling to maintain the slight advance of preparity obtained.

vance so recently obtained.

All this looks somewhat ominous of complication and misunderstanding, though possibly it may be meant, by those who govern the nation, and control public opinion by the tone and manner of their words and actions, merely to keep the resolution of the people unrelaxed while points are being discussed which must be carried as the Western Powers desire in the diplomatic negotiations now proceeding in Paris, or about to commence there in formal conference. However this may be, strong hopes of peace have given way to caution and distrust, the nation remaining armed at its post instead of gamboling at ease in the sun-

shine of security.

The rumors of misunderstanding with the Cabinet of the United States, are also partially the cause of this unsettled feeling. The public erally understand, as things are represented them here, that due apology was made by the Ea-glish Government for any irregularity complained of with regard to the recruiting question in America, and that, in reality, no other question that requires or may require a further understand ing of details between the two Governments, has any real plea of urgency at present; but that in this state of things the Government of Gen. Pierce insists upon bringing numerous minor questions to an immediate issue without due regard to usage and the common fairness of diplomacy.

It is commonly understood that the American

Government wishes to take advantage of the present European war, to bully the English into the premature settlement of questions that require mature consideration and an equitable adjustment; and this impression is a most uppleasant one, as nobody likes to think of a war with America, which must be injurious to all parties and, as they think, advantageous to none. They cannot bear to think, however, of being driven into diplomatic controversies prematurely by a Government which they believe has no good reason to complain, and then to be threatened with hostilities, if not prepared to make concessions totally uncalled for. not say that facts exactly warrant these impres-sions in the public mind of Eugland, but such are the impressions that exist, and peace is deemed almost impossible by many serious people who fear we shall be most unwillingly compelled by Gen. Pierce and his party to maintain a war against because we cannot subour own kinsmen, sheer indignities, when nothing but the simplest common sense and international politeness is recommercial intercourse between the two countries Some people say that Palmerston and his col are to blame for this unpleasant state o things, but that is not generally believed, as in that case the remedy might easily be found in the dismissal of the Ministry; and the fear is that no change of Ministry would alter the question, so long as the American Government maintain their present course. The notion is that we are in a fix: obliged to accept war, or submit to indignities that ought not to be submitted to; and that the only possible way of escaping war is to adopt on both sides the forms of politeness and good faith usual

in diplomatic relations.

These apprehensions of external complication are so all-absorbing in the public mind, that all other questions have sunk into neglect. Parties who differ as widely as are the poles asunder on questions of internal policy and social progress, waive their differences, under present circumstances, to unite in supporting what they mutually deem essential to the general safety and independence of the nation. There never was a more universal and sincere desire for peace with all the world than that which now exists among all classes of this kingdom; but I never witnessed a more widely-spread feeling of distrust in the possibility of maintaining peace without a most dangerous and impolitic display of forbearance and mean cowardice. There is an internal struggle in almost every breast between the love of peace and the fear of losing character among the nations of the world; and slow determination not to lose caste, and with it independence, is gradually gaining strength to set the love of peace aside until it can be safely trusted and maintained with honor. For my part, I long for peace, and should think it mad-ness for England to be at war with America; but what must be will be; and if the two countries should really be seized with madness, there is no knowing what they may do; and perhaps the best and only things they could do in such a case would be to burn each other's cities, ruin commerce kill the hosts arrayed in battle, waste, destroy and kill as much as possible; and then have a confer-cuce, in which the survivors may confess that they have all been drunk and mad with vanity, capidity and lust of power; that now their heads are sore and that they feel a little sober, and really think it would be better to return to reason as an arbi-ter, and settle matters peaceably, with due regard to the honor and the interests of all that survive; not mentioning those who have been killed or maimed or rulned by the accidents of war; but leaving them to mourn their fate, and wish that peace had come a little sooner. H. D.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Extract from a private letter. Paris, Monday, Jan. 28, 1836, Peace is a sure thing. France doesn't want the Rus-

THE STATE OF POBLIC OPINION IN to the Rhine, that Louis Napoleon could hope to make it popular. I havn't heard a word against peace, and it will come, spite of English pother, even at the expense of the Alliance. Napoleon and Alexander I think have come to an understanding, and will be the best kind of friends within a year, ready in fact for an alliance against England if need be

> THE FETE OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856. Through the kindness of our Embassador, we were favored with tickets of permission to witness the ceremonies in the Church of the Propaganda on the day after the Octave of the Epiphany. This College is the sap of the vine of the whole Catholic Church. It is an Institution for the education of priests and missionaries for and from all parts of the world; but more especially for those destined to labor in Oriental fields. The ancient Magi of the East, those same who rendered the first homage to the new-born Savior, are now its patron saints. The Epiphany, with us the last of the Christmas holidays, and in France called King's day, is really the fete of these wise men. In the Remish Church it is also a fete for the universal diffusion of the religion of Christ. On this occasion masses were said and public services performed, at the Propaganda, in all the languages of the East. At the close of the Octave-that is, on the eighth and ninth days after the Epiphany-the students of the College recite in public pieces of prose or verse, in their native tongues, on subjects suited to

The celebration of the fete must, according to ancient custom, have some relation to the Magi. and in order to vary the honors thus rendered to the patrons of the institution, current facts of grand notoriety, or recent occasions of special thanksgiving, are selected, on which are founded the various themes of the Polyglot Academy. Last year the newly-established dogma of the Immaculate Conception inspired these forty different tongues. This year the subject of thanksgiving was less exalted in appearance; yet it called forth the expression of boundless gratitude. It appears that on the 12th of April last, the Pope, accompanied by the College of the Propaganda, visited the Church of St. Agues, without the walls, and the adjacent catacombs. While there receiving the homage of all present, the apartment wherein were the assembly gave way, and down fell Pontiff, Propaganda and people. Ruins and bruises were the only disagreeable results; no lives were lost. The Sacred Father was saved from serious harm, and thus the church was preserved and the propagation of the faith perpetuated. Tc-day thanksgivings were rendered to Mary of Bethlehem for her interference in this moment of great danger. Through her the Pope and Propaganda were preserved from destruction, and he the faith first inaugurated by the Magi. manner of arriving at the patron saints is circuitous as it is ingenious, the gist of the whole matter being: "Thanks to the Virgin that we have preserved to continue that homage to herself and Son which the Magi first rendered to them at Bethlehem, and to be the means of inducing others to do the same, till the whole world join ie the millenial chorus, 'Ave Maria.'

We heard on this occasion forty different tongues, all tuned to the same note of praise, by men and oys of all shades of white, black and copper color. The ceremony was curious in itself, above all interesting in revealing the great fulcrum of the Romish Church in the means of diffusing its religion. These young men are preparing for their various missions. The moment is drawing near when each having completed his list of vows will approach his superior to receive his last order—that to exile himself alone, forever, to the land of his labors-be it to Iceland, Kamtschatks or New-There is no appeal. Obedience is Zenland. universal law. The parting priest is expected to find his support on his path of duty; but should e aid of the Propaganda is resources fail there, the pledged him. I am told that this privilege to draw from the parent source has never been abused. Though carcinals, bishops and priests may roll in luxury here, and insult the poor by their costly equipages and num-rous attendants, yet it is doubtless true that no men are more devoted and self-sacrificing than the poorer Catholic clergy. Celibacy increases the sacrifice of the missiona-ries and Sisters of Charity. Their dedication is They espouse the church, and, like their ester, do simply their Father's will. If prema ure death remove them they have only parents, sisters, brother, and disciples to weep for

The exercises of the day were to commence at 24 in the afternoon. By some chance we arrived half-an-hour too soon, and found ourselves in a crowd of ladies, mostly English, waiting at an upper door, which was to lead us to the galleries the church. Nothing could be more amusing than the spleen here manifested. Universal im patience was expressed in general fault-finding. One strong-minded person who had for a time chewed her parasol, quietly sitting on a table, at length broke out in philippics against the nation. She did not understand the policy of the Italians in thus inconveniencing strangers. She had been separated from her husband before mounting the staircase, and, when comfortably seated in an anteroom with friends, they had all been driven in here like sheep, huddled and packed together. It had been just so at the Sistine Chapel. Ladies were forced to wear black dresses, and, more than all, to quit their gentlemen. In fine, it was all a tiresome humbug. Besides, it was shocking taste of the Pope to have placed the altar be-fore the "Last Judgment," and absurder still for Michel Angelo to have painted a ceiling so elab-orately—it was so tiresome to the back and eyes. Though her previous declamation had been intoned for the whole audience, she now appealed to me to concur with her last sentiment. I said I did. It was the easiest thing I could do; it was the surest tactics to quiet the battery. Yet I was much puzzled to know why this lady was still here so pertinaciously on the table, since all was so uncenfertable and so absurd. Why go to the Sistine Chapel? thought I. Why come to the Propaganda? Why here in Rome! Why such a suite Why such a suite sufferings! But I observe that half the world make their voyages in this same spirit of martyrdom. It must be done and seem. They must be bored; it is a part of their destiny. What a charming world these people would have could they arrange all in their own way. There would be not a troublesome picture in the Sistine Chapel. The Pope would never say mass at night; husbands, wives and children would always sit side by side in rows, as at their breakfast tables; there would be no standing, no waiting, no fleas, no Figure, no nothing—but comfort, respectability ten, tonet, The Times, roust beef and plum pudding. In due time a kind-faced priest asked the favor

of finding his way through the crowd to open the door to the tribunes. A rush succeeded him, but all at length found comfortable places by the kind aid of other priests, who seemed brothers to us all, so fraternal was their anxiety to have each see and hear to the best advantage.

Only ladies occupied the galleries and tribunes. The men were assembled in the body of the church below. The students of the Propaganda occupied the semicircular space and recess of the Peace is a sure thing. France doesn't want the Russian flect in the Baltie destroyed, as that would be breeking down all shadow of equilibrium in Europe, so far as marine power is concerned. Not does France care about carrying on a disastrous or at least a doubtful campaign in Asia for the benefit of British pretensions in the East. Besides, England, after her wast preparations, night, in the next campaign, regain remething of her lest prestige in Europe, and this is a thing France don't care to have been do. France has got all she desires, and it is only by making the war a general care, when the benefit of British pretensions in the East. Besides, England, after her vast preparations, night, in the next campaign, regain remething of her lest prestige in Europe, and this is a thing France don't care to have been do. France has got all she desires, and it is only by making the war a general care, when the below. The students of the Propagands to the years, tankly admit this capture of the party canning admits the first and account of the case and calls spen the flowing robes of once order, the white ones of another, the scarlet of a third, the grays and browns of others. The students destined to take part in the exercises were in black gowns, with bits of red lining showing down the front. Each removed his black square cap when speaking the cover of the rest deposed and exercises were in black gowns, who wants about the firsten fine a call meaning the cover of the lind was taken from a call meaning the cover of the lind was taken from a call meaning the cover of the lines were assembled in the body of the first and a cover account and the large and browns of the rest desired to the first and account to the least and account the first and account to the least and account the first and account to the least and account the first and account to the least and account the first and account to the least and account the first and ac

to the audience, and also at every mention of any

It was not only the color, tone, character and expression of these men and boys which interested us, but the peculiarity of their sentiments—so strange to our ideas. All their devotion to the strange to our ideas. Virgin is an enigma to minds educated in our re-ligion. Then the "Communion of Saints," incul-cated no less as a belief in the Protestant than in the Catholic creed, is so differently apprehended by those who profess the latter. In Catholic bamlet, village, town and count has its patron saint—every institution and individ-ual bis guardian angel. The Holy Virgin is the mediator between all these and her divine Son. To all, priests and people, the Virgin is the ideal woman-or rather the femisine embodiment of those divine attributes which man loves to love. It is a Mother, not a Father, God who appeals to Catholic hearts. A Latin prologue announced the occasion of the

fete and the subject which was to furnish themes

te so many diverse tongues. After this the young men succeeded each other in their orations. The first was from Calcutta, who explained in Hebrew Satan's exultation in his first hope of destroying the Sovereign Pentiff at the Catacombs and Church of St. Agnes, and then his despair in losing his rey-"Sicut liberasti Danielem de lacu leonum' (every Catholic discourse is larded with Latin. Next in turn, two youngsters from Mesop tamia chatted in Chaldee about the wonderful deliverance; then a Syrian succeeded, in the soft and tender language of his fathers, breathing the prayer of the fallen-"Domine, persecutus est inimicus animam meam," etc. Again, one from Constantinople and another from Cilicia talked in Armenian of gratitude as long as the life which the serene hights of Ararat promise. A young sweet-veiced boy from Damascus followed. ing in flowing Arabic verse the incense of his heart to the Virgin. Then a wide-eyed Chinese Yangtried and Hong kong cho'd the devil's disappointment at the Pope and Propaganda's salvation. After him a handsome black-bearded Georgian from the East grew eloquent in love and praise.
"By the side of the Sovereign Pontiff," said he, we were saved—by the side of the Magi we offer hymns of gratitude; at Bethlehem they laid gifts at the feet of Mary-in Heaven they offer her the "affections of many people." A florid Persian tongue then offered attar of roses on Mary's altar, and promised her songs sweet as those of nightingales We wondered who would come next. and robins. It was a Kurd, who vanquished Satan with his tongue. Then came a Hindoo, who said he lovingly reposed in the protection of the Virgin as wearied and dusty travelers did in his own native shades. Bengal and Turkish tongues succeeded. Then came night's precious gem, the black dis-mend of the whole collection. It was a sable Dafur boy, dark as night-gown, face, head, all alike lightless. The assembly laughed, but clapped him heartily. He was uncouth as any son of Ham could be, yet there was something sympathetic in his simplicity, and something touching in his ex-pression. He spoke like all the others in his native tongue, but what all said was translated into Italian. This naif boy found himself astonished at his conversion, and at that of his companions He fell down and worshiped like the black king among the Magi, and said: "I have no gold, no frankincense, no myrrh; I have a heart, a voice, a life; these are the three gifts of the Souda-"nese." To the creaking words of this ebon soul succeeded a sweet Tamul melody, uttered by a round, yellow-checked Ceylonian. In prophetic vision he pilgrimsged along the heavenly hills, and saw the star directing him, not to

in the manger, but to the God-man in the manger, but to the God-man in the pemp of his glory, and in the rays of this celestial light he felt his dark visage grow white as the pearl in the crown of kings. This man seemed full of poetry. His gestures were graceful, his voice sympathetic, his bearing roble. When others, from the tribes of Egypt, had offered their thanksgivings, an oriental song succeeded, joined in by all who had previ-ously spoker. From the little black Soudanese, complexions were graded to yellow and then to white. This unison of multifarious tongues pres aged the millenial concert of all nations. the chorus song had ceased, the sweet-voiced Tamul renewed his carol. It was limpid and meledeous, as if born in the breath of a bird. It trilled and tripped on in graceful undulations, now charming to repese, new winning to waltz. It waters and the half-heard tone of bells. Its grace and elasticity were still negro, sometimes almost provoking to Jim Crow; yet the warble lost not its sanctity. After him the black Soudanese creaked again. You know how donkeys sing; his strains were scarcely less subdued. Nothing was ever more comical than the contrast of these two Nothing was musicians; one gentle and sweet as the Virgin Mother, the other just like the beast that bore her

The European languages occupied the second part of the session. Greek and Latin paid their tribute, and finally French greeted our ears in a graceful poem to the Sisters of Charity. Spanish we guersed at; it was ever the song of the Star of Pethlebem. Then Portugue e again commended the College to the protection of its patrons. (You perceive ideas were not so numerous as the circles in which they ran.) In turn, the broadest of Scotch brogues broke en our ears. It was a voice of wailing-"Unhappy Scotland, thy ancient faith "lies now in runs." We divined the English "lies now in ruins." We divined the English through the bregue; but, when the Irish voice was raised, its significance escaped our sense "intirely." Finally German, Swiss, Dutch, Icelandic, Danish, English, Illyrian, Albanian, Polish and Hungarian tongues offered their tokens of praise and thank-giving for the marvelous deliv-We were interested in the spectacle, amused at the various tones and tongues, and, above all, edified by the ingenious treatment, in forty languages, of the breaking down and rising up, on one occasion, of the l'ope and all his ret-AU REVOIR.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

Post-ar-Person, Friday, Jan. 27, 1856.

Political matter stand about the same as on the 5th. No one seems to know what to expect. The improviestill on the lines with the remains of his emy—say some 10,000 or 12,000 men. We know but

tle of them, but we four he will attempt to renew expedition. Should be do so, we do not know Lat would come of it. But we most carnestly lope he will return; in which

case business, how moving very suggested relate; in which case business, how moving very suggested by fix usual channels, would revive namediately. The European telephone who is in larvared this expendition, and if he can succeed in it against all this dead weight of opposition he must c a very able man, It is still very sackly have. I never saw it worse. It is still very some years losted over fitteen months, and it seems as if a would terror coase. Vessels are being nearly built their crews. Hardly a man escapes the fever who had not already had it. Four of the he fever who had not already had it. Four of the ner's man rim ewey, and went off by a vessel going out, just a few size errors or, and that, metarally enough, a character of constant constants. The two others,

the second unite, cook and two boys, have all been on how said. The two of the country face of the parties and creaming parties are presented to over \$2,000, Haytien utrace. Ethics the shore or include is certain death of a time country of the provide houses which will admit all country of the provide houses which will admit all country of the provide houses. ck sendoet are to be consider them. They are all one of the open to the digital decorate, and many of send parts that the ball the property are as best damp sicks, for a flow, and thereby any thousands. These construction of the state of the state of the control of the state of

they make more money by Tota foreral expenses than they do by getting them well, and so naturally favor-the former. Bernstmasses is New-Jenser,-The Newark

PROF. DANA'S INAUGURAL DISCOURSE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
YALE COLLEGE, New-Haven, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856. Prof. James D. Dana, LL. D., Silliman Professer of Geology and Natural History in Yale College, delivered his inaugural discourse on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1856. The faculty of the Yale Scientific School, many other officers and graduates, and the Senior Class of the College were present, and listened with the closest attention to an opening lecture which gave promise of an eminently valuable and brilliant course.

The presence of Prof. Silliman, senier, for fifty years the distinguished occupant of the chair of Chemistry and Geology in this institution, and the remarks which he made in reference to the progress during his lifetime of every department of science, added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

The eminent attainments of Prof. Dans, the variety and importance of his scientific publicaploring Expedition, and his high reputation in the niversities and Academies of Europe, when considered in connection with the modesty of character for which he is not less remarkable, demand at

this time more than a passing allusion. For not less than twenty-five years he has been preparing himself by study, observation and travel to fill with distinguished ability the position to which, by a vote of the Corporation, he was two since elected. A native of Utica, New-York, he was attracted to New-Haven in 1829 by the name of Silliman, then, and since, considered as the Father of American Science. academic course he published various scientific n.emoirs, and before his graduation in 1833, he was appointed Instructor of Midshipmen in the United States Navy, with the duties of which poition he was occupied till 1835. In 1838 he pu lished a Treatise on Mineralogy (586 pp. 8vo.) which has passed through four editions, and it hi, hly estermed-not less in Europe than in this In 1-35 he received the appointment of Geolo-

gist to the United States Exploring Expedition, commanded by Commodore Wilkes. This Expedition, which has contributed so much to the honor of our country as well as to the advancement of Science, set sail in 1838, and did not complete its voyage of observation and discovery till 1-42. After his return, Prof. Dana applied himself, first in Washington and then in New-Haven, to the preparation of Reports on those departments of science with which he had specially been charged. Within the pext twelve years he completes three important treatises, published as the seventh, teach and thirteenth volumes of the quarto

tion, which collectively display an amount of original research unequalled by the writings of any scientific man of America. His Report on Zoophytes (quarto, pp. 470) was ablished in 1846, and describes two hundred and published in 1846, and describes two sixty-one new species. It is illustrated by a folio atlas of sixty-one plates, drawn from nature by

edition of the Reports of the Exploring Expedi-

His Report on Geology (4to, pp. 756) is accompanied by a folio atlas of twenty-one plates, and presents a comprehensive view of the whole geolegical character of the Pacific, including Aus-tralia, the various island groups, and the coasts of Africa and America.

His Report on Crustacea (4to, pp. 1620), was published in 1852-4, and describes 680 species, of which 658 are new. Its atlas numbers 96 plates. All these volumes are replete with new and important contributions to our previous knowledge, and indeed so great was the amount of new mat ter contributed that the author found it needfal to remodel the whole system of classification of these families of invertebrata to meet the require-ments of his new genera and species.

In addition to these elaborate works, Prof. Dana has printed many valuable memoirs in The American Journal of Science, of which, since 1:46, he has been one of the editors. His discourse a President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was published a few menths since, and his article on the Harmony of Science and the Bible, which appeared in the last number of the Bibliotheca Sucra is now attracting great attention both in theological and scien

tific circles.

Upon the resignation of Prof. Silliman, sr., of the position which he had so long tilled in Yale College, Prof. Silliman, jr. was elected to the Clair of Chemistry, and Prof. Dana to that of Golegy and Natural History. The engagements of the latter upon the works of the Exploring Expedition, prevented him from entering before the present term upon the duties of his office. The present year, upon the duties of his office. The on moncement of his lectures has long been anticipated with eagerness by the friends and students of the College, and their commencement during the present week has more than realized the high-

est expectations.
Upon entering his chair, on Tuesday afterno Dana remarked that his thoughts turned rather to the past than to the present. said he, "that this is an honored place, long held by a distinguished guardian of American science. Here were first opened in America the of Geology, by one whose name will ever be illus trious and beloved. Fifty-one years have passed since Professor Silliman entered upon the active duties of his Professorship of Chemistry and Geology. The latter science was then unknown in this country outside the walls of Yale. Two years before he visited Europe for the purpose of qualifying himself for the duties of his post. There was then no school of science in London. Geology was not named in the universities of England, and accordingly Professor Silliman prepared himself by the study of the mines and quarries of Great Britain and the marshes of Holland, and by the instructions of Jameson, Hall, Hope and Playfair, at Edinburgh, to establish at Yale a department not recognized before in this country. The science of Geology had then no books. It had no system. The disciples of Werner, with their 'aqueous' hypotheres, and of Hutton with the 'igneous,' were engaged in earnest combat. From the fire and water true science emerged. Both theories were combined in the mind of Professor Silliman in one harmonious whole. From the time of his return to this country in 1805, every year has been with him a new development. Like nature herself, he has born flowers as well as facts. He became at an early day a center of illumination to the continent, the attraction of which light led his successor

out of Oneica County in New-York, to Yale. From the first, Professor Silliman, as a geologist encountered opposition. Theologians earnestly and honestly protested against the views which he presented; and although he was seldom the object of personal attack, thousands of regrets were privately and sometimes publicly expressed that he should lend his influence to the promulgation of such views. But with boldness and power he stood by both Science and the Bible, showing that their

erchings were not in opposition, but in harmony. He has lived to see the handful of stones, which sears ago were put in a candle-box and sent to Philadelphia to be named, increased by his own exertions till the cabinet at Yale is the largest collection of minerals in the land. Side by side with it are the foscils of chark which, following the course of friendship, were presented by Dr. Mantell to Prof. Silleman. But there has been not only a stream of minerals and fossils, but also or living men, drawn to this institution by his ins ructi as and reputation. The American Jour-val of Science, established by him, has likewise

been prominent among the honors of Yale. teen prominent among the honors of Yale.

It is a source of joy on this occasion that Prof.
Silliman is still an occ us in tealth and vigor.

With him youth seems to be perpetual. Time has touched him lightly. Yet it is his right, after so long a service, to throw the burden of instruction upon others. Long may be remain to cheer us by his corrects. his counsels."

With this appropriate and touching reference to is predecessor, Prof. Dana opened his lecture. Every word of eulogy which he uttered met a hearty response in all the auditors. Frequently the students, breaking over the academic rate, manifested by loud applause their feelings of respect sud admiration for the distinguished pro-fessor to whom reference was made. Well might tosser to whom reference was made. Well might they do so. Hundreds and thousands throughout

the land would gladly unite with them in any expression of affection or homage for the name of Professor Silliman.

At the close of ats exordium Prof. Dana proceeded to the subject of his Lecture. In a few vigorous sentences he illustrated the aim of Geology and showed the methods of Geological reason ing. He then gave an outline of the course of in-struction which he intends to pursue, differing materially from that of other writers. His five main divisions are the following: I. Physiognomic Geology, or the Earth's Exterior

Features.

II. Lithological Geology, or the Structure and Constitution of Rocks and Rock Strata.

III. Historical Geology, or the Stratigraphical Arrangement and Historical Relations of the Rocks as

rangement and the Records of Events.

IV. Palaeontological Geology, or the Progress of Life on the Globe.

V. Dynamical Geology, or Causes of the Earth's Changes and Progress.

The limits of this letter will not allow of a fuller

presentation of the course the Professor is to pur-sue. The lectures are to be given almost daily during the next six weeks, and will amply reward any one who is interested in the subject, for visiting at this time the City of New-Haven.

It is proper to add in this connection, that the instructions of Prof. Dana are not to be confined The to the academic department of the college. Yale Scientific School, established in 1846, by the appointment of the late lamented Norton as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, will receive its share of his attention. That new department, al-though still without an endowment beyond \$300 a year, is doing much to supply the demand of the country for instruction in theoretical and applied science. Chairs of engineering, geology, chemistry applied to the arts, agricultural chemistry and metalurgy are already established, to the instructions of which the names of Norton, Dana, the younger Silliman, Porter and Brush have drawn this year not far from sixty pupils.

POLITICS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

Do not give much consideration to what would appear as a Whig movement in this State, as it will not be much regarded here; and, indeed, it was not intended for anything more than simply to secure a few votes against the so-called Democratic party, which otherwise might not be polled on the 11th of next month. The Whigs in this State, who will not vote the Know-Nothing ticket, are not "Silver Greys," por " Compromise Webster Whigs," but are at heart Republicans, yet this class of voters took no part in the late Convention. Some of them will vote for the present Governor, and the candidates upon the State ticket with him, while others will vote scattering, and some will vote for the excellent nomince of the late Whig Convention, who will not receive more than 2,500 votes. Be assured of one thing, however: Mr. Wells, the representative of the National Administration, will not come within thousands of an election, and yet he will pell 5,600 more votes for Governor than President Pierce could possibly poll for a re-election to the Presidency. Last year the popular new ince of that party in this State for Governor, received 8,600 more votes than could have been secured for Gen. Pierce had the contest been a Presidential one. Had the Republicans organized themselves into

a party, and brought out candidates for State efficers, as early as October last, they would have polled at the coming election at least 20,000, and cen ere of the two strongest parties in the State ss it would have drawn 5,000 dates which will now be given to the Democratic reminees, as well as 10,000 ontside Whigs and Free Soil men, most of whom, for the want of an erganization, voted last year for the Know-Nothing candidates, and who will do the same sgain next month, and do it for the last time, during the present century at least; and to these would also have been added from 5,000 to 10,000 votes by men who are yet inside of secret political

organizations.

As soon as the near-at-hand election shall have passed, a Republican organization will be formed the Granite State, in whose hands will be the electoral vote of the State in November next. Of

this you may rest assured. The late visit to this place of Messrs. Orr o

South Carelina, Cobb of Georgia, Weller of Cali-fornia, Lane of Oregen, and the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy of Massachusetts, has not strengthened the party whose interests they came to aid, but rather it has whose interests they came to an, but the re-dene that party a positive disservice, as the Dem-ecratic party in this State contains many tem-perance and auti-Slavery men. Mr. Orr repeated the anecdote related by your now ex-Governor Seymour, wherein he represented a religious or rather a hypocrit to be religious, as coming to him soon after he vetoed your Prohibitory Liquor Law, and thanking him fer so doing, said: "He had been long and thorough in his examination of the Bible teachings, touching the use of beverages as therein taught, and he found many pas sages which either recognized or recomm the use of strong drinks; but in no instance, save one, where water was recommended or called for, and that was by a man in hell, where "he ought to be." But Mr. O. did not tell his audience that Mr. Seymour was Governor when he told this blackguard speedote, and at the next election his constituents refused to reclect a man who seemed to wish all true tem perance men in serious troubles merely to gratify um-rowdies, nor would they give him a plurality of votes where there were four candidates for the some office. In no other State in the Union could such an ill-timed anecdote have been told to the injury of the speaker more clearly than in this State, and especially in the capital thereof. The same may be said of the small things attempted to be uttered at the expense of the "Black Republicans. A large portion of the Democrata attending the great meetings addressed by Orr, Cobb, Weller, Lane, and others, on the 7th inst., did not desire to hear Slavery and Intemperance complimented at the expense of Freedom and Temperance, nor were they over anxious to hear much of sectarianism, especially if it was colder toward New-England than Roman nations.

The Republicans of New-England are very

anxious that no caudidate shall be put in nomina tion for President and Vice-President at Philadel phia the last of next week, or indeed until after the Cincinnati Democratic Convention shall have been held, as by that time the Republican party will embrace very nearly all in the six New-En gland States who are opposed to the policy of the present National Administration. The friends of resident Pierce are exceedingly anxious to have the Convention of the 22d inst. nominate their candidates, as they believe such a movement would aid them in securing Mr. Fierce's renomination, whereas they would not dare put him upon the track again, if the contest in the Free States is to be between his friends and a united opposition. They say: "If the Know-Nothing party do not nominate their candidates at the Philadelphia Convention, it will be from a cenreiousness of their weakness, and this indica tion will give lite and zeal to the Republicans in "all parts of the country." As the Republican party in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Obio, the other five Western Free States, and most of the other Free States, is stronger than the lemest of the other Free States, is stronger than the Democratic party; very many of the naturalized voters, and many Temperance and Anti-Slavery Democrats are inclining to make common cause with the Espublicans; and this is done partly out of divide to secret and prescriptive organizations. They do not choose to throw away their votes to sustain a weak and sinking party. Believe me, Sirs, "there is a good time coming" for the Re-

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Marquand Jacobson said to be a tract distributor on Ward's Island, was yester day streated. Forced with having stelen eighteen shirts, for itself, or table circles, and other articles to the value of \$100 in all, thus the house of Hearriesta Gassepringer, No. 50 Grand street. The accused is alleged to have admitted fashing the people and artillag a pertion of thom to a gift in a Ward's Island. He was committed by Justice Wood for quantification.

publican party.

FACTS FROM KANSAS AND MISSOURL

From The Courier and Enquirer

From information duly received by the New York Kansas League, and from private sources, there can be no doubt that there is serious danger of further difficulties, injuries, and bloodshed in Kansas, and pet that the Free-State men, are so prudent, judicious, and firm, that the country may rely upon their dolar all that men can do, in such trying circumstances, to avoid a collision. A gentleman who has just arrived from Kansas, and traveled through Missouri by land, saw military companies forming and drilling in the Western towns of that State, some on foot and some mounted, the objects of which were too obvious to be doubted; the weather, although too unfavorable for any ordinary exercise, not preventing them from apdoubted; the weather, although too unfavorable for any ordinary exercise, not preventing them from appearing frequently. In some of the principal towns along the main routes, preparations were making, by the collection of money, &c., for the reception, arming, sustenance, and ferwarding of bodies of proslavery troops, expected by and by from the Southern States, for the express purpose of driving out and destroying the Free-Statemen. But the testimony of this gentleman, as well as that derived from many other sources, is, that the great body of the respectable people of Missouri, slaveholders included, are strongly opposed, in judgment and feeling, to the whole system of viol nec and frand, which has already produced so meny latter fails. The feeling in St. Louis is generally on the side of the Free-State men; The Democrating publishes very fair statements of the positions and propublishes very fair statements of the positions and pro-ceedings of the two parties in Kansas. The belief a new very extensive in Missouri, that Kansas will inevitably be free; and not only so, but that Missouri will, ere long, make a move in the same direction. The mercantile interest, generally, has the foresight to anticipate these results, and to perceive the advan-

As to the Free-Soilers in Kansas, all witnesses units As to the Free-Soilers in Kansas, all witnesses units in representing them as felly resolved never to submit to the Missourian invaders. Late scenes of violence, in justice, and cowardly blood-thirstiness, have roused a spirit of uncompromising resistance in all, so that even these persons before mest unwilling to think of deing even a harsh thing, have made up their minds that they will defend themselves, their families and friends, to the last extremity. And they are strong, not merely in their rights, their character and intelligence, their union and experience, their friends and their able officers, but also in their position and arm. Many instances of forbearance on the part of Free State men have occurred. One mentioned by the same informant was this: A Missourian insuited oned them in an outrageous manner, and finally proceeded

them in an outrageous manner, and finally proceeded to such a shameful extreme that the latter pointed his rifle at him, and was on the point of shooting him when one of his friends threw himself between them. to such a shameful extreme that the fatter pointed his rifte at him, and was out the point of shooting him, when one of his friends threw himself between them, at the imminent risk of his own life. Efforts are often made to bring on a quarrel, for the purpose of having a pretext for fighting; for the ignorant, rude, passonate, and often drunken Missourians, who form the bands hired by the Atchison party, are really made to believe that those they call Abolitionists are variously and theires, who have gone among them for the most nefarious purposes. They class them with Mornions, and regard them as little better than wild beasts. Many of them appear to be honest in this belief; and this is proved by the change of condact and epinion among such of them as become settlers in Katras, and become acquainted with Eastern as Northern people by having them for neighbors. It is the universal testimony of those recently arrived from the new Territory, and other persons of experience there, that Pro-Slavery men, under these circunstances, are almost always changed to Free-Soilers. The proceedings of the mobs of Atchison have powerfully aided the converting process just spoken of; for the Back code of the hogus Legislature makes no distinction between friends and foes. Every voter is required to pay \$1, and is gagged for life on subject concerning which he may change his opinion.

It was very evicent, in December last, that the number of Anti-Free-Soilers in Kansas was very small indeed, for Governor Shannon, in his pitful apology published in The New-York Herald, never even pretended that more than two hundred and fifty men in the Territory responded to his call for the minitis; and, indeed, has language on that subject intimates that he was not very certain that numbers of them had not crossed the border. So thotough is the change wrough in the better class of Pro-Slavery settlers in Kansas, that they are proverbially spirited in their opposition to the machinations and violent assaults of the invaling party, when one con

that they are proverbially spirited in their opposition to the machinations and violent assaults of the invading party, when once converted to the opposite opinion, so that it is sometimes difficult to restrain their impetnosity within the bounds of prudence.

Much might be said of the practical lessons which such men learn in Karsas. They there meet a class of their countrymen, of whom they had no correct conception—who have been purposely misrepresented to them by their designing leaders, for their own selfahends. Instead of lawless, fanatical, unprincipled, and dangerous men, they find them what Eastern and Northern men generally are; and by them they, for the first time in their lives, perhaps, are treated as fellow beings, with a degree of courtesy, respect, and kindness. The children are provided with Sanday-schools, and specifly with day schools, books, and the like, and they find themselves surrounded by means of instruction which they have before been denied. They soon begin to forsee the results necessary to further their pecuniary interest, consequent upon the establishment of Freedom on the one hand, and of Slavery on the other; and, by a perfectly natural and quite ine vitable process of reasoning, a thorough conversion takes place.

Such efforts were confidently foreseen by the New-York Kamasa League from its first commencement of conventions, as is proved by their "Address to the

Such efforts were connectify foreseen by the New-York Kansas League from its first commencement of operations, as is proved by their "Address to the Fublic," dated in September, 1854, in which they ex-press the hope that the force of good example will win many of the friends of Slavery to the side of Free-dom. And this has been testified to by some of the members of the Georgia Legislature, who opposed the members of the Georgia Legislature, who opposed the plan of raising funds to send men to Kanaas, partly because ninety-eight out of a hundred of the mea who have gone thither from slave States have turned

to Free Soilers. BOOKS RECEIVED.

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The Two Admirals. A Tale. By J. Femimore Cooper. Plans, pp. 481. New edition. Stringer & Townsend.

Reports and Realities from the Sketch-book of a Manager of the Resine Association. Ithmo, pp. 389. Philadelphia: John Burces.

The Bush-Boys. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12mo., pp. 395. Take nor & Fields. Sold by E. F. Rudd.

Selections from the British Poets. By Elliza Woodworth. 12mo., pp. 385. Carlton & Phillips.

The Adventures of My Cousin Smooth. By Timethy Templeton of Towksbury. 12mo., pp. 285. Miller, Orton & Malligns.

Beaumanor; Or, The Career of a Rising Man. 5vo., 3 voic is one. Buffalo: A Burke. New York, Ross, Jones & Tousey. John True; Or, The Christian Experience of an Hooset Bey. Bino., pp. 100. (No. 16, Harper'a Story Books.) Hayner's Enrithers.

The Kings of Rome. By F. W. Ricord. 12mo., pp. 394. A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Resulbir of Rome. By F. W. Ricord. 12mo., pp. 395. A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Plantical Pronouncer and Key to Andrews and Batchelor's New French Instructor. By Stephen Fearl Andrews of George Batchelor. 12mo., pp. 377. D. Appleton & Co.

The Trantical Pronouncer and Key to Andrews and Batchelor's New French Instructor. By Stephen Fearl Andrews of George Batchelor. 12mo., pp. 377. D. Appleton & Co.

The Trantical Pronouncer of Grane O'Railoy. By William H. Maxwell. Sto., pp. 132. Philadelphia: Th. Petarson. George Batchelor. 12mo., pp. 377. D. Appleton & Co.

Selections from Modern Greek Writers in Prose and Poetry. By C. C. Felton LL. D. 12mo., pp. 215. Cambridge: John Bartlett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Chailemont; Or, The Pride of the Village. By W. Oilmore Simme, etc. 12mo., pp. 447. Redfield.

Hisdoo Ruffiansen.

HINDOO RUFFIANISM. - Gov. Seward, says The Albany Evening Journal, was summoned by telegraph from his duties in the Senate to the bed-side of a sick brother in law, Alvah Worden, esq., of Canandaigua, who died on Saturday. He is now discharging the last duties which the occasion demands. The or gans of Hindooism, it will be seen, deem this a suitable opportunity for the grossest ruffianism:

From The New-York Express.

From The New York Express.

"Cuprous—that the gossiping Albany correspondents should note the presence of Senator Seward st. Lieut.-Governor Raymond's soirce, Thursday last, simultaneously with the telegraphic announcement that 'the Senator is on a journey to a sick brother-law, not expected to live." [Hope the sick brother-law is better—by this time.]

"If at no very distant day the foretold Hospital Moneys bill, or some \$7,000,000 scheme by 'Chas, 'Cock and his associates,' or some other salitary measure challenging the Sympathy of the 'Friends of Freedom,' should make its appearance in the Senate or Assembly, then the public will be afforded a clearer rotion of the identity of the 'sick brother-in-law,' who was 'not expected to live!'"

THE LATE POISONING CASE.—Coroner Perry held an inquiest yesterday at a house on the corner of Tenth avanue and Fifty first street, upon the body of Mr. George Hamblis, a rative of England, 32 years of age, whose death was noticed in our edition of yesterday. The evidence showed that death had drank of a decoction of herbs prepared by his wife, and that invoir 8 he herbs was some stramorism (stink weed), which had architectured by been left in the box containing them. He was at the time, and som grow worse and died. A post-instead evanities into the stomach, and that this was the cause of death architectured by the stomach, and that this was the cause of death. The Jury believing the occurrence to have been purely accidental, rendered a verdict to that effect.

CAPITRE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR. - A MAR tarred Thomas Creighton, a shipespenter by trude, washingted about 1 o'clock yesterday morring, charged with forcing an entrauce into the dwelling of Mrs. Maria George, Na Milwelling at rect, with intent to steal. The accused was the covered by Mrs. George in the hall, and was followed by her to the country of the hall and was followed by her to the country of the hall and was followed by her to the country of the hall and was followed by her to the hall are to the hall and was followed by her to the hall are to the hall and was followed by her to the hall are to the hall and was followed by her to the hall are to the